

Two adult females were received from Mr. Thwaites, one in each of the collections mentioned above as containing the examples of the former species. I have conferred upon the present species the specific name of *Ferdinandi*, in acknowledgment of the great interest and assiduity shown by M. Ferdinand (a Cingalese officer in the employment of Mr. Thwaites) in the formation of the above valuable and interesting collections.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

Miagrammopes Thwaitesii.

- Fig. 1. Spider, much enlarged: *a*, Calamistrum.
 2. Underside of spider, with legs and abdomen shortened.
 3. Underside of cephalothorax, each leg reduced to two joints.
 4. Maxillæ and labium.
 5. Spider, enlarged, in profile.
 6. A portion of spider, enlarged, in profile.
 7. Cephalothorax, in profile, without legs.
 8. View of spinners: *a*, process above anus; *b*, supernumerary spinner.
 9. Natural length of spider.
 10. Portion of leg of 2nd pair, underneath.
 11. Length of the legs.
 12. Spider, of natural size.
 12*a*. Extremity of palpus.

Miagrammopes Ferdinandi.

13. Cephalothorax and abdomen.
 14. Portion of cephalothorax and abdomen, in profile.
 15. Natural length of spider.

A List of Spiders captured by Professor E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D., in the province of Lucca, in Tuscany, in the summer of 1863, with characters of such Species as appear to be new or little known to Arachnologists. By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

[Read February 24, 1869.]

(PLATES XV. & XVI.)

Tribe OCTONOCULINA.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

Genus LYCOSA, Latr.

LYCOSA FAMELICA, Koch, *Arachn.* Band v. p. 123, t. 174. f. 417. Pl. XV. fig. 1.

Length of the male $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; of the cephalothorax $\frac{5}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth

of the abdomen $\frac{1}{3}$; length of a posterior leg $1\frac{1}{3}$; length of a leg of the third pair 1.

The cephalothorax is long, convex, hairy, compressed before, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with furrows converging towards a narrow, oblong, dark-brown indentation in the medial line; it is of a dark yellowish-brown colour, the furrows being the darkest, with a dull yellow band, somewhat pointed before, extending along the middle, which comprises an obscure dark-brown streak directed backwards from each posterior eye; another band of the same hue runs parallel to each lateral margin, and is irregularly marked with dark-brown spots, the largest being situated below the lateral eyes. The two intermediate eyes of the anterior row are rather larger than the lateral eyes of the same row. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, armed with teeth on the inner surface, and of a dark-brown hue, the base, in front, being densely clothed with long yellow hairs. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the lip is nearly quadrate; and the sternum is oval. These parts are of a dull yellow colour, the sternum, which is the palest, and clothed with long yellowish hairs, having a brown-black band in the middle, which is bifid before; and the base of the lip has a dark-brown hue. The legs are long, provided with hairs and strong sessile spines, and of a dull yellowish colour, the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi of the anterior pair having a brown hue; and there is a dark-brown spot at the base and extremity of the tibiæ of the posterior pair, on the underside; the metatarsi and tarsi are more or less supplied with dark, hair-like papillæ on their inferior surfaces, and the latter are terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and strongly pectinated, and the inferior one, which is minute, is inflected near its base. The palpi are paler than the legs, and the digital joint, which has an oblong-oval form and brown hue, is convex and hairy externally, compact at the extremity, and concave at the base, on the underside, which concavity comprises the palpal organs; these organs are not highly developed, are rather complex in structure, and of a pale yellowish colour mingled with reddish-brown. The abdomen is oviform, clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is of a dull yellowish-brown hue, with a dark-brown, ramified band extending along the middle, whose anterior half is much the broadest; the colour of the sides is yellowish-brown, being much the darkest in the superior region; and the under part, the space between the brownish-yellow branchial opercula, and a minute spot on each operculum are of a brownish-black hue.

The male of *Lycosa famelica* does not appear to be described in any work on arachnology with which I am acquainted. The figure and description of the female given by M. Koch were made from

specimens received from Dr. Schuch, who captured them in the Morea.

LYCOSA EXIGUA, *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 29, pl. 2. f. 12.

Genus *DOLOMEDES*, *Latr.*

DOLOMEDES MIRABILIS, *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 356; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 117; *Hahn, Arachn.* Band ii. p. 35, t. 51. f. 120; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 37, pl. 2. f. 18.

Ocyale mirabilis, *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 198; *Koch, Arachn.* Band xiv. p. 107, t. 482. f. 1346.

Titulus 28, *Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 82, t. 1. f. 28.

DOLOMEDES ORNATUS, *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 39, pl. 2. f. 19.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{9}{16}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The female whose dimensions are given above, though immature, was of much larger growth than that described in the 'History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland,' from which it differs in several particulars. Its legs are long, and provided with hairs and spines; the fourth pair is the longest, the first pair slightly surpasses the second, and the third pair is the shortest. A broad, yellowish-brown band, which tapers to the spinners, and has brownish-black lateral margins, extends along the middle of the upper part of the abdomen, the design, so conspicuous on the abdomen of very young individuals, being almost obliterated; and the sides are strongly marked with brown. The predominant colour of the cephalothorax is browner than in much younger specimens, and the medial band is much less distinct.

Though I have had opportunities of examining numerous immature specimens of this species, yet it is remarkable that I have not detected a single male among them.

Genus *HECÆERGE*, *Blackw.*

HECÆERGE WRIGHTII, n. sp. Pl. XV, fig. 2.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{3}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four anterior ones form a straight row situated

immediately above the frontal margin, the two lateral ones being rather the largest, and the two intermediate ones much the smallest of the eight; the posterior row is greatly curved, with its convexity directed forwards; and each lateral eye is seated on a tubercle. The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, convex, clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, and is of a dull yellow colour; a curved, soot-coloured line passes from each lateral eye of the posterior row to a narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region, where the two meet in an angle; and in the space between them there are a few irregular lines of the same hue; the lateral margins are soot-coloured; and on each side there are lines of the same hue describing a series of contiguous triangles whose vertices are directed towards the middle, the area enclosed by each being of a yellow-brown colour. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with strong teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are short, enlarged and rounded at the extremity, and somewhat inclined towards the lip, which is nearly quadrate, being rather broader at the base than at the apex. These parts are of a very dark reddish-brown hue, the falces being the darkest, and the extremity of the maxillæ and apex of the lip much the palest. The sternum is nearly circular, glossy, and of a dull yellow colour, with small prominences on the sides, opposite to the legs, on which are seated minute brown spots; and two very obscure lines of the same hue on the anterior part converge to the middle, where they meet in an angle. The legs are robust, and provided with hairs and long sessile spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi; the coxæ, femora, and genua are of a dull yellow hue, with soot-coloured spots; the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi are of a dark red-brown colour, the tarsi, and the tibiæ and metatarsi of the third and fourth pairs being the palest; the fourth pair of legs is rather the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus has two curved, slightly pectinated claws at its extremity, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are of a dull yellow colour, the base of the radial joint having a brown hue, and the digital joint, which is terminated by a curved, dentated claw, having a tinge of red. The abdomen is oviform, hairy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull yellow hue, with a soot-coloured band extending along the middle of the upper part, which is broad for rather more than a third of its length, and has somewhat irregular lateral margins; it then becomes abruptly narrower and tapers towards the spinners; from each side of this band broad irregular bands of the same hue, more or less confluent, pass obliquely to the sides; all these bands are densely freckled with dull yellow; the middle of the under part is soot-coloured, mottled with dull yellow; and the sexual organs, which are highly developed

and of a reddish-brown colour, have a brownish-yellow process, whose extremity is the darkest, directed backwards from their anterior margin.

I have much pleasure in associating with this fine species the name of that zealous entomologist Professor E. Perceval Wright, M.D., F.L.S., of Trinity College, Dublin, to whose liberality I am indebted for permission to describe the novel forms comprised in the highly interesting collection of Spiders made by him in the province of Lucca.

Genus SPHASUS, *Walck.*

SPHASUS ITALICUS, *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 374.

Sphasus gentilis, *Koch, Arachn.* Band v. p. 97, t. 170. f. 404.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{6}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{2}{3}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{3}$.

A female of this species, described and figured by M. Koch, was captured by Dr. Schuch in the Morea, and probably was not adult; indeed it was suspected by M. Koch to be an immature specimen of *Sphasus lineatus*; his words are, "vielleicht ist sie das Junge dieser Art." A few particulars omitted by M. Koch are here supplied:—The legs are long, slender, and provided with long spines; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest. Each lateral eye of the greatly curved posterior row is seated on a tubercle; and the posterior eyes of the four constituting the trapezoid are the largest, and the anterior ones much the smallest of the eight. The sexual organs are moderately developed, of a reddish-brown colour, and have a short, brownish-yellow process directed backwards from their anterior margin.

The male, which appears to be unknown to arachnologists, is smaller than the female, and its colours are so much darker as to render the design formed by their distribution, particularly on the abdomen, very obscure. The maxillæ and lip have a brownish-black hue—the former at the extremity and on the inner side, and the latter at the apex, having a brownish-yellow tint. The palpi have a brownish-black hue, the taper extremity of the digital joint being pale brown; the cubital and radial joints are short, and the latter, which is the stronger, has some long hairs near its base, on the inner side; the digital joint is pyriform, and is compact and pointed at its termination; it is convex and hairy externally, fringed with long hairs on its inner margin, concave

within, comprising the palpal organs, which are well developed, not very complex in structure, and of a brown-black colour.

Sphasus italicus appears to be a common species in the vicinity of Lucca, as the collection of Spiders made by Dr. Wright in that locality contained many specimens of both sexes.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

SALTICUS TEREBRATUS.

Euophrys terebrata, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xiv. p. 12, t. 470. f. 1280, 1281.

Attus psyllus, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 407.

SALTICUS NIGER.

Attus niger, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 412.

Euophrys aprica, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xiv. p. 4, t. 469. f. 1274.

SALTICUS FLAVIPES.

Heliophanus flavipes, Koch, *Arachn.* Band. xiv. p. 64, t. 477. f. 1320-22.

SALTICUS BREVIS, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{20}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, has a shallow indentation in the medial line, slopes abruptly at the base, and projects a little beyond the falces, in front; it is of a brown colour, the cephalic region and the narrow lateral margins, which are much the darkest, being almost black; a yellowish-brown band passes from the anterior part of the medial indentation to the base; and a band of a slightly darker hue, which tapers from its base to its extremity, extends along each side to the frontal margin, where the two unite. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearer to the posterior than to the anterior eye of the same row. The falces are small, conical, vertical, and of a pale brown colour tinged with red. The lip is short, oval, and of a dark-brown hue at the base, that of the apex being yellowish-brown. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the sternum is oval. These parts have a yellowish-brown hue, the margins of the sternum being the darkest. The legs are robust, of a brownish-yellow colour, with dark-brown annuli, and are provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter extending along the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the fourth pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two slender, curved claws, and below them

there is a very small scopula. The palpi are short, and of a pale yellowish-white hue. The abdomen has a broad, oviform figure; it is sparingly clothed with hairs, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part and sides are of a dark-brown colour mottled with yellowish white; a broad, irregular band of the latter hue extends along the middle of the former, and comprises a series of dark-brown, angular lines of various dimensions, having their vertices directed forwards; the under part is of a dull yellowish-white colour, with an obscure brown band extending from each branchial operculum to the spinners; and the moderately developed sexual organs have a red-brown hue.

SALTICUS EXILIS, n. sp. Pl. XV. fig. 3.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{16}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{6}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{20}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

The legs are provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the first pair is rather the longest, then the fourth, and the second pair slightly surpasses the third; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula; the superior surface of the femora, the entire genua and tibiæ, and the extremity of the metatarsi of the anterior legs, which are much the strongest, are of a dark red-brown hue, that of the other parts of these limbs being brownish-yellow; the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs are of a yellowish-white colour, with black annuli and spots, and a longitudinal streak of the same hue on the anterior surface of the femora, those on the second pair being the least conspicuous. The palpi have a pale brownish-yellow hue, the humeral joint being the palest. The cephalothorax is large, somewhat quadrilateral, sloping gradually at the base, projecting a little beyond the falces in front, and has a shallow indentation in the medial line; it is thinly clothed with hairs, those on the frontal margin being long and white, and is of a pale reddish-brown colour, the cephalic region, a line passing thence along the middle, a broad band extending from the lateral eyes, on each side, to the base, and the narrow lateral margins having a dark-brown hue faintly tinged with red. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The falces are short, conical, and vertical; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is oval. These organs are of a red-brown colour, the extremity and inner surface of the maxillæ and the apex of the lip having a brownish-yellow hue. The sternum has a narrow oval form, and is of a brownish-yellow colour, with soot-coloured margins. The abdomen is slender, oviform, sparingly

clothed with hairs, and of a yellowish-white hue; a fine line, which extends from the anterior extremity of the upper part nearly half of its length, is succeeded by a series of minute spots, streaks, and short angular lines prolonged to the spinners, immediately above which there is a curved line whose convexity is directed upwards; a row of irregular spots occurs on each side of the medial line; the sides are thickly streaked and spotted; a fine line passes from each branchial operculum along the under part, and a spot occurs near the base of the spinners; these lines, spots, and streaks, with the superior pair of spinners, have a black hue, and that of the sexual organs, which are well developed, is dark reddish-brown.

SALTICUS BLANDUS, n. sp. Pl. XV. fig. 4.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{10}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{7}{14}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{5}{24}$.

The abdomen is oviform, glossy, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and has some long black hairs at its anterior extremity; it is of a dull yellowish-white colour; a broad, curved band, composed of longitudinal black streaks, and having its convexity directed forwards, is situated near the anterior extremity of the upper part; the sides are marked obliquely with similar bands, and an irregular black band passes along each side of the medial line, but does not quite extend to the spinners; in the space comprised between these bands there is a series of angular lines of the same hue, whose vertices are directed forwards, one or two of the anterior ones being the most acute; three small, confluent, angular, black lines are situated above the spinners, and there is a short, curved, transverse line of the same hue at their base; three parallel rows of confluent black spots extend along the under part, one of which is in the medial line; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and of a red-brown colour. The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, has a shallow indentation in the medial line, slopes abruptly at the base, and projects a little beyond the falces in front; it is of a brownish-red colour, with the exception of the cephalic region, which has a black hue, and there are some pale-yellow hairs on the frontal margin. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The falces are short, conical, vertical, and of a brownish-red colour, being rather paler than the cephalothorax. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the lip is oval; the sternum is oval, convex, glossy, and has a few white hairs distributed over its surface; the legs are robust, and provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the fourth pair is

rather the longest, then the third, and the first pair slightly surpasses the second; each tarsus is terminated by two claws minutely pectinated at the base, below which there is a small scopula; and the palpi are short, and supplied with long, whitish hairs, particularly on the radial and digital joints. These parts have a brownish-yellow hue.

As some specimens were lighter-coloured and less distinctly marked than others, probably they had recently completed their final ecdysis.

SALTICUS INTENTUS, n. sp. Pl. XV. fig. 5.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{5}{10}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, sloping abruptly at the base, projecting a little beyond the falcēs in front, with a broad depression near the middle, and a slight, narrow indentation in the medial line of the posterior region; it is of a brownish-black colour, with a band extending along each lateral margin, and a minute spot in the broad depression, composed of white hairs, and ferruginous hairs occur on the frontal margin and about the anterior eyes. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The falcēs are conical, vertical, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; the lip is oval; and the sternum is oval, and clothed with whitish hairs. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, the sternum being the darkest; and the extremities of the maxillæ and lip have a yellowish-brown hue. The legs are robust, and provided with hairs and spines, two parallel rows of the latter occurring on the inferior surface of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs; the coxæ are of a dark-brown hue above, and pale yellow underneath; the femora and genua have a dark-brown hue tinged with yellow, particularly on their inferior surface; and the colour of the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi is yellow-brown, with dark-brown annuli, the tarsi being the palest; the fourth pair is the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are supplied with long pale hairs, especially on the inner surface of the radial and digital joints, and are of a yellowish-white colour, with the exception of the base of the humeral joint, which has a dark-brown hue. The abdomen is oviform, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is of a very dark-brown colour, with irregular lateral margins, and is clothed with yellowish and pale reddish hairs intermixed, which form a few spots on each side of its anterior half, and angular lines, whose vertices are

directed forwards, on its posterior half; the sides and under part are clothed with yellowish-grey hairs, and have a dull yellowish hue; the former are densely streaked longitudinally with dark-brown, and the latter is the darkest in the middle; the sexual organs are well developed, and of a brown colour.

SALTICUS OBNIXUS, n. sp. Pl. XV. fig. 6.

Length of female $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{7}{24}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{3}{16}$.

The legs are provided with hairs and spines, the first and second pairs, which are the most robust, having two parallel rows of the latter on the inferior surface of their tibiæ and metatarsi; the metatarsi and tarsi are of a brownish-yellow colour, the former having a dark-brown annulus at their extremity, and the other joints of these limbs have a dark-brown hue more or less tinged with red, particularly on their superior surface; the first pair is rather the longest, then the third, and the second pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, minutely pectinated claws, below which there is a small scopula. The palpi are of a dark-brown colour marked with red, particularly on the upper surface of the humerus and at the extremity of the digital joint, and the radial and digital joints are supplied with long hairs. The cephalothorax is large, glossy, somewhat quadrilateral, projecting a little beyond the falces in front, sloping abruptly at the base, and has a depression near the middle; it is of a very dark brown colour slightly tinged with red, and has a broad, dull red-brown, transverse band immediately behind the medial depression, which extends below each lateral row of eyes. The falces are short, conical, vertical, convex in front, armed with a few teeth on the inner surface, and of a red-brown colour. The maxillæ are straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is oval. These organs have a dark-brown hue, that of their extremities being yellowish-brown. The sternum is oval, and of a pale yellow colour, with dark-brown margins. The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly equidistant from the eyes constituting its extremities. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a black hue thickly streaked and spotted with yellowish-white; at the anterior extremity of the upper part there is a broad, slightly curved, yellowish-white, transverse band, immediately behind which, on each side of the medial line, there is a short irregular streak of the same hue, whose posterior extremity is bifid; to these streaks succeeds a series of imperfectly defined, yellowish-white, angular lines, whose vertices are directed forwards, the anterior one being the largest; and there is a conspicuous oblique spot of the same hue on each side of the posterior

part; the sexual organs, which are well developed, and of a red-brown colour, are seated on a triangular spot, to which succeed two short, irregular, parallel streaks, and there are two parallel spots at the base of the inferior pair of spinners; the colour of these spots and streaks is yellowish-white.

The male is darker-coloured and less distinctly marked than the female. Its palpi are short, and of a dark-brown colour, with the exception of the cubital joint and the extremity of the humerus, which have a red-brown hue; the radial joint is supplied with long hairs, and has a pointed apophysis at its extremity, on the outer side; the digital joint is rather long, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, not complex in structure, very prominent at the base, with a strong curved spine on the inner side, which extends to their extremity, and are of a dark-brown colour tinged with red.

SALTICUS NITENS.

Heliophanus nitens, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xiv. p. 63, t. 477. f. 1319.

SALTICUS MUTILLOIDES, Lucas, *Exploration de l'Algérie, Hist. Nat. des Animaux articulés, Arachnides*, p. 185, pl. 10. f. 7.

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS, Walck.

THOMISUS ROTUNDATUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Inséct. Apt.* tom. i. p. 500.

Thomisus globosus, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 34, t. 9. f. 28.

THOMISUS AUDAX, Blackw. *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 70, pl. 4. f. 39.

Xysticus audax, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xii. p. 74, t. 413. f. 1005-1008.

THOMISUS CITREUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 526; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 111; Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 42, t. 2. f. 32; Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 219; Blackw. *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 88, pl. 4. f. 53.

Thomisus dauci, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 33, t. 9. f. 27.

Thomisus calycinus, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 53, t. 124. f. 283, 284.

THOMISUS AMŒNUS, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 7.

Length of the female $\frac{5}{24}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{5}{12}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in the

form of a crescent, whose convexity is directed forwards; they are black, with the exception of the intermediate ones of the anterior row, which have a red-brown hue, and are encircled with white; the lateral eyes of both rows are seated on a strong tubercle, but are not in contact, and the anterior ones are the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is broad, moderately convex, glossy, slightly compressed before, truncated in front, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with slight furrows converging towards the middle; it has some black bristles on each side of the frontal margin, and a series of very minute, close-set, black points on each narrow, red-brown, lateral margin; it is of a dull brownish-yellow colour, the medial line being much the palest; a broad, brown band extends from each lateral eye of the posterior row nearly to its base, and there is an oval spot of the same hue behind each intermediate eye of the same row; the front is of a brown-red colour, and a white line passes transversely between the intermediate eyes of both rows to the tubercles on which the lateral eyes are seated. The falces are euneiform and vertical; the maxillæ are convex at the base, obliquely rounded at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is somewhat oval; the legs are provided with short hairs, and the first and second pairs, which are much longer and more robust than the third and fourth pairs, have a series of strong black spines on each side of the metatarsi and the anterior half of the tibiæ, on their inferior surface; the first pair surpasses the second in length, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved claws, pectinated at their base; the palpi are short, and have a curved, dentated claw at their extremity. These parts, with the sternum, which is heart-shaped, are of a pale dull yellowish colour, the first and second pairs of legs, the falces, maxillæ, and lip having a tinge of brown. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, broader at the posterior than at the anterior extremity, corrugated longitudinally on the sides, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellow-white colour, with a brownish-red band on each side of the medial line comprising a series of slightly depressed, brownish spots, which, with a single one in the medial line of the anterior extremity, form a long, narrow angle; these bands unite at their extremities and describe an elongated oval; the upper part of the sides has a brownish-red hue, that of the sexual organs, which are moderately developed, being brighter red. The colours of some individuals are darker than those of others, and the design formed by their distribution is less clearly defined; the under part of the abdomen also is sometimes marked with a longitudinal band in the middle and another on each side of a pale brownish-red hue.

THOMISUS EXIGUUS, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 8.

Length of an immature female $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$,

breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{12}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{5}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in the form of a crescent, whose convexity is directed forwards; the lateral eyes of both rows, which are the largest, are seated on a strong tubercle, but are not in contact, and the anterior ones are the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is broad, convex, glossy, truncated in front, and rounded on the sides; it is of a dark-brown colour mottled with yellowish-brown, particularly on the sides; a yellowish-white line passes from the posterior row of eyes, on each side of the middle region, to the base, where the two unite; the narrow lateral margins are white, a white line passes transversely between the intermediate eyes of both rows to the tubercles on which the lateral eyes are seated, and there is a fine dark-brown line on the frontal margin. The falcæ are cuneiform, vertical, and of a yellow-brown colour, with an irregular, transverse, brown bar at the base, and another near the extremity. The maxillæ are convex at the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a pale brownish-yellow colour; the base of the lip is brown, there is a spot of the same hue on the convex base of the maxillæ, and the sternum is obscurely spotted with pale brown. The legs are provided with hairs and spines, a row of the latter occurring on each side of the inferior surface of the metatarsi and the anterior half of the tibiæ of the first and second pairs, which are much longer and more robust than the third and fourth pairs; they have a dull yellow hue, with dark-brown spots and annuli, the annuli on the femora, genua, and tibiæ of the first and second pairs being much the broadest, and more or less confluent; the first pair surpasses the second in length, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The palpi are short, rather paler than the legs, and the brown annuli are much smaller. The abdomen, which is somewhat depressed, projects over the base of the cephalothorax, and is broader at its posterior than at its anterior extremity; it is of a dull brownish-yellow colour, the under part being the palest; the upper part is encircled by an obscure, whitish band, and a short, dark-brown streak is directed obliquely outwards from each side of its anterior extremity; a series of transverse, black streaks, bordered anteriorly with white, occurs on each side of its posterior half, and several of these streaks by uniting immediately above the spinners form there narrow transverse lines; the sides are spotted with pale brown.

All the specimens captured by Dr. Wright were immature females, several of which were smaller and rather darker-coloured than the one described.

THOMISUS MODESTUS, n. sp.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{20}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

The legs are slender and very unequal in length, the first and second pairs being much longer than the third and fourth pairs; they are provided with hairs, and are of a pale-yellowish colour, the extremity of the femora, genua, tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi of the first and second pairs having a red-brown hue, which is much the darkest on the tibiae and metatarsi, where it forms broad annuli; the first pair a little surpasses the second in length, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The palpi are short, provided with some black bristles, and are of a pale yellowish colour, with a small red-brown spot on the upperside of the extremity of the humeral joint, and a black one at the end of the digital joint; the radial, which is smaller than the cubital joint, projects a long, straight, pointed apophysis from its outer side; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, lenticular in form, and of a pale red-brown hue, the outer margin being the darkest. The cephalothorax is broad, moderately convex, glossy, slightly compressed before, truncated in front, and rounded on the sides, which are marked with slight furrows converging towards the middle; it has a few very short black bristles distributed on the sides, a series of minute, close-set black points on each lateral margin, and some black bristles on each side of the frontal margin; it is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, the medial line being much the palest; a faint yellowish-brown band extends from each lateral eye of the posterior row to its base, and a white, transverse line passes between the intermediate eyes of both rows to the tubercles on which the lateral eyes are seated. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in the form of a narrow crescent, whose convexity is directed forwards; they are black, with the exception of the intermediate ones of the anterior row, which have a red-brown hue, and are encircled with white; the lateral eyes of both rows, which are the largest, are seated on a strong tubercle, but are not in contact. The falcies are cuneiform and vertical; the maxillae are convex at the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts have a pale-yellowish hue. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, somewhat depressed, sparingly supplied with very short black bristles, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a light yellowish red colour, the under part being the palest; on each side of the upper part there is a series of six slightly depressed, light-brown spots, which, with a single one in the medial line of the

anterior extremity, form a long, narrow angle; and a red-brown spot occurs at the base of the coecyx.

Possibly the Spider described above may ultimately prove to be the male of *Thomisus amœnus*, as the various particulars in which it differs from the female of that species may merely be characteristics of sex.

THOMISUS ELEGANS, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 9.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{3}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

The cephalothorax is broad, moderately convex, glossy, slightly compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, and has short, black bristles thinly distributed upon its surface, and a series of minute, close-set points on each black lateral margin; it is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, the medial line being the palest, and has an irregular black band extending from each lateral eye of the posterior row to its base; a white band occurs on the anterior margin, whose extremities extend upwards to the tubercles on which the lateral eyes are seated, and the region of the intermediate eyes has a brick-red colour. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in the form of a crescent, whose convexity is directed forwards; they are black, with the exception of the intermediate ones of the anterior row, which have a red-brown hue, and are encircled with yellowish-white; the lateral eyes of both rows are seated on a strong tubercle, but are not in contact, and the anterior ones are the largest of the eight. The falces are cuneiform and vertical; the maxillæ are convex at the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts have a yellowish hue; a red-brown spot occurs near the extremity of the falces, in front, which, with the maxillæ and lip, are tinged with brown, and the sternum, which is much the palest, has a slight tinge of green. The legs are slender and very unequal in length, the first and second pairs being much longer than the third and fourth pairs; they are provided with hairs and a few spines, have a pale-yellow hue faintly tinged with green, and are marked with a few red-brown annuli, those at the extremity of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs being the darkest and much the broadest; the first pair a little surpasses the second in length, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws. The palpi are short, and have a pale-yellowish hue; the radial joint has two apophyses at its extremity, on the outer side; the upper one, which is much the longer, is bifid at its termination, and the superior process is more pointed and darker-coloured than the inferior one; the digital joint is oval,

convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are moderately developed, lenticular in form, emarginated at the extremity, and of a dull brownish-yellow hue, with dark-brown margins. The abdomen is oviform, somewhat depressed, sparingly supplied with black bristles, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a yellowish-white colour; two dark reddish-brown, parallel spots at the anterior extremity of the upper part are succeeded by a series of larger irregular spots of the same hue extending on each side of the medial line to the spinners, which organs are surrounded by a circle of the same colour; a reddish-brown line, followed by two oblique spots, extends from the anterior part to each side, and a small and somewhat redder spot is situated at the posterior margin of each branchial operculum, towards the inner side.

THOMISUS HIRTUS, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 42, t. 120. f. 275, 276.

THOMISUS CUNEOLUS.

Xysticus cuneolus, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 79, t. 130. f. 302.

THOMISUS TRUNCATUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 515.

Thomisus horridus, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 49, t. 123. f. 280.

THOMISUS ABBREVIATUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p.

516; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 90. pl. 4. f. 54.

Thomisus diadema, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 49, t. 13. f. 37; Koch, *Arach.* Band iv. p. 51, t. 123. f. 281, 282.

Genus *PHILODROMUS*, Walck.

PHILODROMUS AUREOLUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 556; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 223; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 99, pl. 5. f. 59.

Thomisus aurcolus, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band ii. p. 57, t. 62. f. 144, 145.

PHILODROMUS OBLONGUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 558; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 100. pl. 5. f. 60.

Philodromus trilineatus, *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 227.

Thomisus oblongus, Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 112; Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 110, t. 28. f. 82.

Genus *SPARASSUS*, Walck.

SPARASSUS SMARAGDULUS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 582; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 102, pl. 5. f. 61.

Sparassus smaragdinus, *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 147, and 1832, p. 271.

Sparassus virescens, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xii. p. 87, t. 416. f. 1019.

MICROMMATA SMARAGDINA, *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 115;
Hahn, Arachn. Band i. p. 119, t. 33. f. 89.

Family DRASSIDÆ.

Genus DRASSUS, *Walck.*

DRASSUS ATER, *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 87; *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 618; *Hahn, Arachn.* Band ii. p. 54, t. 61. f. 142; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 106, pl. 6. f. 63.

Melanophora atra, *Koch, Arachn.* Band vi. p. 88. t. 201. f. 493.

Filistata atra, *Wider, Museum Senckenberg.* Band i. p. 202, t. 14. f. 2.

DRASSUS DECORUS, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{1}{3}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{2}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, nearly concentric, curved rows, whose convexity is directed upwards; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid, the interval between the two posterior ones, which form its longest side, being greater than the space that separates them from the lateral eyes of the same row; these organs differ little in size, the lateral eyes of the posterior row being slightly the largest. The cephalothorax is long, compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, with furrows on the latter converging towards a small indentation in the medial line; it is convex, glossy, and has a few long hairs below the eyes, and some whitish ones in the posterior region; the falcæ are conical and somewhat inclined towards the sternum; the maxillæ are convex near the base, rounded at the extremity, marked with an oblique, transverse furrow near the middle, and inclined towards the lip, which is short and oval; and the sternum is heart-shaped, with minute eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts are of a brown-black colour, the extremity of the maxillæ having a yellow-brown hue. The legs are long, provided with hairs and a few spines, and have hair-like papillæ on the inferior surface of the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi; the extremity of the femora, and the whole of the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi of the first and second pairs are of a brownish-yellow colour, the other parts of those limbs having a brownish-black hue; the third and fourth pairs are similar in colour, with the exception of the coxæ, which have a red-brown hue, and of the tibiæ of the latter, which have a brownish-black colour; the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by two small, curved claws. The palpi are long and resemble the legs in

colour, the cubital, radial, and digital joints having a brownish-yellow hue, and that of the other parts being brownish-black; the digital joint is long and somewhat enlarged at its extremity. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure, convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is clothed with short adpressed hairs, and is of a deep-black hue, but iridescent, reflecting bright tints of green, purple, and copper-red; there is a transverse white line near the middle of the upper part, a small spot of the same hue immediately above the spinners, one on the anterior part of each side, and another, tinged with yellow, behind the sexual organs, which are well developed, with a minute process directed backwards from their anterior margin, and are of a very dark brown colour.

Genus CLUBIONA, Latr.

CLUBIONA NUTRIX, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 601; Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 92; Blackw. *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 134, pl. 8. f. 85.

Drassus maxillosus, Wider, *Museum Senckenb.* Band i. p. 209, t. 14. f. 8.

Cheiracanthium nutrix, Koch, *Arachn.* Band vi. p. 9, t. 182. f. 434, 435.

Genus CLOTHO, Walck.

CLOTHO LONGIPES, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 640.

Family CINIFLONIDÆ.

Genus ERGATIS, Blackw.

ERGATIS BENIGNA, Blackw. *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 146, pl. 9. f. 93.

Theridion benignum, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 337; Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 122.

Dictyna benigna, Sund. *Consp. Arachn.* p. 16; Koch, *Arachn.* Band iii. p. 27, t. 83. f. 184, 185.

Titulus 15, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 55.

ERGATIS LATENS, Blackw. *Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 149, pl. 9. f. 95.

Dictyna latens, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iii. p. 29, t. 83. f. 186.

Theridion latens, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 340.

Titulus 16, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 56, t. 1. f. 16.

Genus VELEDA, Blackw.

VELEDA GILVA, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth

$\frac{1}{12}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{2}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

The legs are very unequal in length; the first pair is much the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; they are provided with hairs, and have a pale brownish-yellow hue; the inferior surface of the femora of the anterior pair has a dark-brown colour, and a line of the same hue extends along its upper part and that of the genua and tibiae; each metatarsus of the posterior pair has a calamistrum situated in a curve at its superior surface, from which a dark-brown line passes to the end of the joint. The eyes are small, not very unequal in size, and disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse, curved rows, whose convexity is directed forwards; the anterior row, which is the less curved, is situated near the frontal margin, and the intermediate eyes, which are seated on a tubercle, are rather the largest, and the lateral ones the smallest of the eight; the lateral eyes of both rows are widely apart, and are placed on minute tubercles, and the intermediate ones describe a trapezoid whose anterior side is the shortest. The cephalothorax is long, compressed before, greatly rounded on the sides, glossy, convex, but somewhat depressed near the middle, and marked with furrows on the sides, which converge towards a broad indentation in the medial line; it is thinly clothed with whitish hairs, and of a dull brownish-yellow colour, with a brown band extending from each intermediate eye of the posterior row nearly to its base, and a very obscure band of the same hue on each side, above the lateral margin. The falcæ are strong, conical, and somewhat prominent; the palpi are short; and the maxillæ are straight, powerful, and greatly enlarged at the rounded extremity, which is rather prominent on the inner surface. These organs are of a pale yellow-brown colour, the palpi being much the palest. The lip is triangular; and the sternum has an oblong oval form, with well-marked prominences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts are of a dark-brown hue, the apex of the lip having a yellowish-brown tint. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure, somewhat convex above, and projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a cream-colour, the under part being thickly freckled with brown, and a short, dark-brown, slightly ramified band, whose anterior part is the broadest, is situated in the medial line of the upper part, near its anterior extremity; the sexual organs are highly developed, and of a dark-brown colour, a strong process, directed obliquely downwards and backwards from their anterior margin, having its bifid extremity of a pale brownish-yellow hue; the eight spinners are of a yellowish-brown colour, those of the inferior pair, which are the shortest, and consist of a single joint each, being united throughout their entire length.

Family AGELENIDÆ.

Genus TEGENARIA, Walck.

TEGENARIA DOMESTICA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. pl. 16. f. 2; Koch, *Arachn.* Band viii. p. 25, t. 260. f. 607, 608; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 163, pl. 11. f. 105.
 Aranea domestica, Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 96.
 Agelena domestica, Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 125.

TEGENARIA CIVILIS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 7, pl. 16. f. 1; Koch, *Arachn.* Band viii. p. 37, t. 264. f. 618, 619; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 166, pl. 12. f. 107.
 Agelena civilis, Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 127.
 Titulus 17, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 59, t. 1. f. 17.

TEGENARIA CAMPESTRIS, Koch, *Arachn.* Band. viii. p. 34, t. 263. f. 615, 616.

Family THERIDIIDÆ.

Genus THERIDION, Walck.

THERIDION LINEATUM, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 285; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 176, pl. 13. f. 111.

Theridion redimitum, Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 97; Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 86, t. 21. f. 65.

Theridion ovatum, Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 113.

Theridium redimitum, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xii. p. 133, t. 427. f. 1053-1055.

Steatoda redimita, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 9.

Titulus 12, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 51.

THERIDION PULCHELLUM, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 311; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 191, pl. 14. f. 122.

Theridium vittatum, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iii. p. 65, t. 94. f. 217; Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 118, t. 141. f. 326.

THERIDION CONCINNUM, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 10.

Length of the female $\frac{3}{20}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{5}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{5}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows, and are seated on black spots; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a small protuberance, high above the frontal margin, being the largest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely

on a minute tubercle, and are almost in contact. The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded on the sides, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the medial line; the falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular; the sternum is heart-shaped; the legs are moderately long, slender, and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three small claws; the two superior ones are curved and minutely pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base; the palpi are short, and have a small, curved, pectinated claw at their extremity. These parts are of a pale-yellowish colour; a blackish band, that increases in breadth to its anterior extremity, extends along the middle of the cephalothorax, which has black lateral margins; the base of the lip is soot-coloured: the sternum has narrow, black lateral margins, and some minute black spots distributed over its surface; and the extremity of the metatarsi and tarsi is soot-coloured. The abdomen is oviform, very convex above, and projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a dull-white colour finely reticulated with brown, a fine, ramified, pale soot-coloured line extends along the middle of the upper part to the spinners, and on each side of the anterior extremity of this line there is a brownish-black spot; the sides and under part are somewhat darker-coloured than the upper part, the superior margin of the former, which is much the darkest, being strongly dentated; on each side of the medial line of the under part a rather obscure longitudinal band, consisting of whitish spots more or less confluent, extends to the spinners; the sexual organs are moderately developed, and of a brown colour.

THERIDION LÆVIGATUM, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{10}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $\frac{1}{20}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{20}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{8}$.

The abdomen is oviform, rather broader in the posterior than in the anterior region, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; the upper part is of a yellowish-white colour; at the anterior extremity there is a large, brownish-black, angular mark, having its vertex directed forwards, and from within the angle a short streak of the same hue, whose anterior part is the broadest, extends along the middle; it is crossed at its posterior extremity by a fine line, whose extremities are enlarged, and to this line succeed two transverse brownish-black bars which are confluent in the middle; the sides, a space above the spinners, and the under part are of a brownish-black colour, and an irregular, yellowish-white spot occurs on each side of the medial line of the last, not far from the spinners; the branchial opercula have a pale-yellow hue, and that of the sexual organs, which

are moderately developed, is dark-brown; all the brownish-black marks are more or less streaked and spotted with yellowish-white. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides converging towards an indentation in the medial line; it is of a brownish-yellow colour, with narrow, soot-coloured, lateral margins. The eyes are seated on black spots, and are disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalothorax; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are placed on a slight protuberance, at a moderate elevation above the frontal margin, being the smallest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle, and are near to each other, but not in contact. The falces are conical, vertical, and armed with a few teeth at the extremity, on the inner surface; the maxillæ are convex near the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular; and the sternum is convex, glossy, and heart-shaped. These parts have a red-brown hue, the sternum and base of the lip being much the darkest. The legs are moderately long, provided with hairs, and of a yellowish-brown hue, with an obscure, brownish annulus on the femora and tibiæ; the first pair is the longest, then the fourth, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is minute and inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, but are without annuli, and have a curved, pectinated claw at their extremity.

Theridion convexum, n. sp.

Length of the female $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{24}$, breadth $\frac{1}{28}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{16}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{12}$.

The cephalothorax is glossy, very convex in the cephalic region, particularly behind the eyes, whence it slopes regularly to the base; it has a shallow, oblong indentation in the medial line, and is of a dark-brown colour, the base being the palest. The falces are very short, conical, and vertical; and the maxillæ are convex near the base, and inclined towards the lip. These organs have a yellowish-brown hue, the falces being rather the paler. The lip is semicircular, but somewhat pointed at the apex; and the sternum is heart-shaped, convex, and glossy. These parts are of a dark-brown colour. The eyes are disposed in two transverse rows on the anterior part of the cephalothorax, very high above the frontal margin; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones, which are seated on a protuberance, being the largest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a minute tubercle, and are contiguous, the anterior one being the smaller. The legs are moderately long, provided with hairs and some fine spines, particularly on

the inferior surface of the tibiæ, metatarsi, and tarsi, and are of a bright red colour; in consequence of the mutilation of these limbs, the anterior pair being wholly detached, and the metatarsus and tarsus of the only remaining posterior leg being lost, it is not possible to give their relative proportions with accuracy; however, it is evident that the fourth pair is longer than the second, and that the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi, which are short and robust, resemble the legs in colour, and are terminated by a curved, pectinated claw. The abdomen is subglobose, projects greatly over the base of the cephalothorax, and is soot-coloured; the branchial opercula and spinners have a dull pale-yellowish hue; and that of the sexual organs, which are moderately developed, is dark-brown.

THERIDION PROMINENS, n. sp.

Length of the male $\frac{3}{20}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{14}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{20}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{3}{16}$.

The eyes are disposed on an anterior prominence of the cephalothorax in two transverse, curved rows, whose convexity is directed forwards; they are situated high above the frontal margin, and those of the anterior row are the largest; the four intermediate eyes form a square; the two anterior ones are seated on a tubercle, and the two posterior ones are rather the smallest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed on a slight tubercle, but are not in contact. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with an indentation in the median line, the anterior part, which is very prominent, being somewhat pointed; the falces are small, conical, and vertical; the maxillæ are convex at the base, obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and strongly inclined towards the lip, which is semicircular; and the sternum is heart-shaped, with slight eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs. These parts are soot-coloured, the falces, which are much the palest at the extremity, being tinged with brown, and the extremities of the maxillæ and lip having a dull-white hue. The legs are long, slender, and provided with hairs; they are of a yellowish-white colour, the extremity of the femora, tibiæ, and metatarsi, and the genua of the second pair having a brown hue; the third pair is not marked with brown; and the colour of the fourth pair resembles that of the second pair, except that the brown hue, which extends over the whole of the tibiæ and slightly on the base of the metatarsi, is darker: the anterior legs were mutilated; consequently I could not ascertain their colour and length with accuracy; but from the relative proportions of the coxæ it would appear that the fourth pair is the longest, then the first, and the third pair the shortest: each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and

pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi are soot-coloured; the cubital and radial joints are short, the latter being the broader; the digital joint is oval, convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are highly developed, prominent, and provided with a long curved spine. The abdomen is subcylindrical, glossy, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is of a black hue; a series of minute white spots forms a transverse row near its posterior extremity; and there is a spot at the base of the coccyx, and another on each side of the spinners, of the same hue.

Thieridion delicatum, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 11.

Length of the male $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{20}$, breadth $\frac{1}{4}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{24}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{7}{24}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes, which are seated on black spots, are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones form a square, the two anterior ones being the largest and darkest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are placed obliquely on a minute tubercle; they are the smallest, and are almost in contact. The cephalothorax is oval, convex, glossy, with slight furrows on the sides converging towards an indentation in the median line; the falces are conical and vertical; the maxillæ are obliquely truncated at the extremity, on the outer side, and inclined towards the lip, which is triangular; the sternum is glossy, convex, and heart-shaped; the legs are long, slender, and provided with hairs; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three claws; the two superior ones are curved and minutely pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. These parts have a pale-yellowish hue; an obscure dusky band extends along the middle of the cephalothorax, and its narrow lateral margins are soot-coloured; the base of the lip, and the extremity of the metatarsi are soot-coloured; and the lateral margins of the sternum, and some very minute spots distributed over its surface have a blackish hue. The palpi are short, and resemble the legs in colour; the radial joint, which is much larger than the cubital, is crescent-shaped and fringed with long hairs; the digital joint has a short, broad, oval form; it is convex and hairy externally, concave within, comprising the palpal organs, which are very highly developed, complex in structure, of a dull-yellowish hue, tinged with red, and are encircled by a black, filiform spine that has its origin in a central prominence; these organs are directed obliquely upwards, the digital joint being situated below them. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is of a yellowish-white colour, the sides being rather the darkest, and a pale-brown,

dentated band extends along the middle of the upper part; there is a dark-brown curved streak contiguous to the outer margin of each branchial operculum, and in the space between the two a small spot of the same hue is situated.

This spider, by the disposition of its eyes and by the structure of its oral apparatus, evidently belongs to the genus *Theridion*; but by the relative length and delicacy of its legs an approximation to the *Linyphiæ* may be perceived.

Genus PHOLCUS, Walck.

PHOLCUS PHALANGIODES, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 652; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 99; *Hahn, Arachn.* Band ii. p. 34, t. 50. f. 119; *Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 20; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 208, pl. 15. f. 137. *Pholcus opilionoides*, Koch, *Arachn.* Band iv. p. 95, tab. 135. f. 311.

Family LINYPHIIDÆ.

Genus LINYPHIA, Latr.

LINYPHIA MONTANA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 233, pl. xvi. f. 4; *Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 10; *Koch, Arachn.* Band xii. p. 113, t. 422. f. 1038, 1039; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 211, pl. xv. f. 138.

Linyphia triangularis, Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 100; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1829, p. 215.

LINYPHIA TRIANGULARIS, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 240; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 212, pl. 15. f. 139.

Linyphia marginata, Wider, *Museum Sencken.* Band i. p. 253, t. 17. f. 5. *Koch, Arachn.* Band xii. p. 118, t. 423. f. 1041, 1042.

LINYPHIA PUNCTATA, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 12.

Length of an immature female $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{10}$.

The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded on the sides, convex, glossy, marked with minute punctures, and has an indentation in the median line; the falcæ are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with teeth on inner surface. These parts are of a reddish-brown colour, the lateral margins and cephalic region of the cephalothorax being much the darkest. The maxillæ are straight, and the exterior angle at their extremity is curvilinear; the lip is semicircular; and the sternum is heart-shaped. These parts are of a dark-brown colour, tinged with red. The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalo-

thorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones describe a trapezoid, the two anterior ones, which form its shortest side, and are situated high above the frontal margin, being the smallest, and the two posterior ones the largest of the eight; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated obliquely on a small tubercle, and are near to each other but not in contact. The legs are long, slender, provided with hairs, and have a yellowish-white hue; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by three small claws; the two superior ones are curved and minutely pectinated, and the inferior one is inflected near its base. The palpi resemble the legs in colour, and have a minute, curved claw at their extremity. The abdomen is oviform, glossy, convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; on the upper part there is a broad leaf-like, soot-coloured mark, that tapers to the spinners, and has sinuous lateral margins; white spots, more or less confluent, form short, oblique rows on each side of the median line, and in some instances, by their junction, constitute angles whose vertices are directed forwards; the sides are of a pale soot-colour spotted with white, their lower region, and the under part being soot-coloured, but paler than the margins of the leaf-like mark; some minute white spots occur on the under part, particularly near to the spinners.

As the specimen from which the description was made was immature, and had evidently undergone a recent change of integument, its colours will, in all probability, be paler than those of an adult.

Genus NERIËNE, *Blackw.*

NERIËNE RUBELLA, *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 281, pl. 19. f. 194.

Micryphantus isabellinus, *Koch, Arachn.* Band viii. p. 109, t. 282. f. 676-678.

Family EPEÏRIDÆ.

Genus EPEÏRA, *Walck.*

EPEÏRA SOLERS, *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 41;

Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 336, pl. 24. f. 243.

Epeïra agalena, *Hahn, Arachn.* Band ii. p. 29, t. 47. f. 115.

Atea scolopetaria, *Koch, Uebers. des Arach. Syst.* Heft i. p. 4; *Koch, Arachn.* Band xi. p. 134, t. 390. f. 934, 935.

EPEÏRA CALOPHYLLA, *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 70;

Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 108; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.*

1832, p. 252; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 338, pl. 25. f. 245.

Eucharia atrica, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xii. p. 103, t. 419. f. 1030, 1031.

Titulus 10, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 47, t. 1. f. 10.

EPEIRA ACALYPHA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. pp. 50 & 501; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 341, pl. 25. f. 246.

Epeira genistæ, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 11, t. 3. f. 7.

Zilla genistæ, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 5.

Zilla decora, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 5.

Zilla acalypha, Koch, *Arachn.* Band vi. p. 139, t. 213. f. 530, 531.

EPEIRA ADIANTA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 52; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 348, pl. 25. f. 251.

Epeira segmentata, Sund. *Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 247.

Miranda pictilis, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 4; Koch, *Arachn.* Band v. p. 50. t. 158. f. 369.

EPEIRA ANTRIADA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 83; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 351, pl. 26. f. 253.

Meta muraria, Koch, *Arachn.* Band viii. p. 125, t. 288. f. 693, 694.

EPEIRA INCLINATA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 82; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 250; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 354, pl. 26. f. 255.

Zilla reticulata, Koch, *Arachn.* Band vi. p. 142, t. 214. f. 532, 533.

Titulus 1, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 24, t. i. f. 1.

EPEIRA DIADEMA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 29; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 106; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 235; Hahn, *Arachn.* Band ii. p. 22, t. 45. f. 110; Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 2; Koch, *Arachn.* Band xi. p. 103, t. 384. f. 910; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 358, pl. 26. f. 258.

Titulus 2, Lister, *Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 28, t. i. f. 2.

EPEIRA GROSSA, Koch, *Arachn.* Band xi. p. 82, t. 380. f. 896, 897.

EPEIRA ANGULATA, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 2; Koch, *Arachn.* Band xi. p. 77, t. 379. f. 892-895; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 360, pl. 27. f. 259.

Epeira cornuta, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 123.

EPEIRA HERII, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 8, t. 2. f. 5; Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 89; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 366, pl. 27. f. 264.

Singa herii, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 6.

EPEIRA AMENA, n. sp. Pl. XVI. fig. 13.

Length of an immature female $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{12}$; breadth $\frac{1}{16}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{2}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{3}{8}$, length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{6}$.

The eyes are seated on black spots, and are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse rows; the four intermediate ones nearly form a square, the two anterior ones being placed on a slight protuberance; those of each lateral pair, which are seated obliquely on a minute tubercle, are near to each other but not in contact, and the anterior ones are the smallest of the eight. The cephalothorax is convex, glossy, compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, with an indentation in the median line; it is of a dull yellowish-white hue, with a longitudinal, soot-coloured band on each side, whose superior margin is dentated, and with lateral margins and a short streak in the median indentation of the same hue. The falces are powerful, conical, vertical, and armed with teeth on the inner surface; the maxillæ are short, straight, and enlarged and rounded at the extremity; and the lip is semicircular, but somewhat pointed at the apex. These parts are of a dull yellowish-white colour. The sternum is heart-shaped, with eminences on the sides, opposite to the legs; it is of a dark-brown hue, with a white streak extending along the middle. The legs are long, slender, provided with hairs and some fine spines, and are of a dull brownish-yellow hue, with soot-coloured spots and annuli; the first pair is the longest, then the second, and the third pair is the shortest; each tarsus is terminated by claws of the usual number and structure. The palpi are short, rather paler than the legs, and have a curved, slightly pectinated claw at their extremity. The abdomen is glossy, of an oblong oviform figure, rather convex above, and projects over the base of the cephalothorax; it is somewhat pointed at its extremity, which projects greatly beyond the spinners, and is of a dull-white hue, reticulated with numerous pale soot-coloured lines, the sides and under part being the darkest; a pale soot-coloured, ramified band extends along the middle of the upper part more than half of its length, and on each side of it there is a series of short, oblique, black streaks; the superior margin of the sides is obscurely dentated, and a white band extends on each side of the under part to the spinners.

Genus *NEPHILA*, *Leach*.

NEPHILA FASCIATA, *Koch, Arachn.* Band xi. p. 159, t. 394. f. 954.

Epeira fasciata, *Walck. Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 104;
Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect. tom. i. p. 106.

Genus TETRAGNATHA, Latr.

TETRAGNATHA EXTENSA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. ii. p. 203; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 101; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1832, p. 256; *Hahn, Arachn.* Band ii. p. 43, t. 56. f. 129; *Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 5; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 367, pl. 27. f. 265.

Tetragnatha gibba, Koch, *Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 5.

Titulus 3, *Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 30, tab. i. f. 3.

Tribe SENOCULINA.

Family DYSDERIDÆ.

Genus SEGESTRIA, Latr.

SEGESTRIA PERFIDA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 267; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 373, pl. 28. f. 269.

Segestria florentina, Hahn, *Arachn.* Band i. p. 5, t. 1. f. 1; *Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 20; *Koch, Arachn.* Band v. p. 72, t. 164. f. 385, 386.

Segestria cellaria, Latr. *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 88.

SEGESTRIA SENOCULATA, Walck. *Hist. Nat. des Insect. Apt.* tom. i. p. 268; *Latr. Gen. Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. p. 89; *Sund. Vet. Akad. Handl.* 1831, p. 145; *Hahn, Arachn.* Band i. p. 6, t. i. f. 2; *Koch, Uebers. des Arachn. Syst.* Heft i. p. 21; *Koch, Arachn.* Band v. p. 75, t. 164. f. 388; *Blackw. Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 174, pl. 28. f. 270.

Titulus 24, *Lister, Hist. Animal. Angl. De Aran.* p. 74, t. i. f. 24.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XV.

- Fig 1. *Lycosa famelica*, ♂; *p. o.*, palpal organs.
 2. *Hecæрге Wrightii*, ♀; *s. o.*, sexual organs.
 3. *Salticus exilis*, ♀; *e.*, eyes.
 4. *Salticus blandus*, ♀; *e.*, eyes; *t, ml*, tibia and metatarsus of a first and second leg.
 5. *Salticus intentus*, ♀; *p.*, palp.
 6. *Salticus obnixus*: *a*, ♀; *b*, ♂; *p. o.*, palpal organs of ♀; *e.*, eyes of ♀.

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 7. *Thomisus*, ♀; *cx*, lateral view of cephalothorax, with puncta.
 8. *Thomisus exiguus*, ♀, immature.
 9. *Thomisus elegans*, ♂; *p. o.*, palpal organs.
 10. *Theridion concinnum* ♀; *e*, eyes.
 11. *Theridion delicatum*, ♂; *e*, eyes; *p. o.*, palpal organs.
 12. *Linyphia punctata*, ♀, immature; *cx*, cephalothorax to show puncta.
 13. *Epeira amœna*, ♀, immature; *ab*, abdomen in profile, to show the remarkable position of the spinnerets.

Contributions towards a Knowledge of the *Curculionidæ*.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., F.Z.S. &c.

Part I.

[Read June 17, 1869.]

(PLATES XVII., XVIII., XIX.)

It has been calculated that 30,000 species of Curculionidæ are in collections*. The number is possibly greatly beyond the fact; but it may be assumed as a certainty that not one half has been described. The great work of Schönherr, the last volume of which was published in 1845, contained descriptions of 6335 species†; but although many new forms have since been added to collections, comparatively few genera have been formed for their reception. I purpose, therefore, in this communication to endeavour to meet this want by selecting, here and there, not only the more remarkable, but also such obscure species as do not from their appearance afford any ready clue to their systematic position. I have also given descriptions of such new species of recognized genera as from locality or any peculiarity of structure or characters may be desirable.

There is probably no other family of insects where there is so little correlation between habit and characters, or where two species may almost exactly resemble one another, yet be in no respect allied; while on the other hand there are some species belonging to the same genus, and in large genera it is the rule, which are so dissimilar as to be utterly irreconcilable with all ideas of generic

* Jekel, Ann. Soc. Fr. 1864, p. 538, note.

† Lacordaire, Gen. vi. p. 16, note.



